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"Let our Just Censure

Attend the True Event."

Tri-Weekly \$7 a Year.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1866.

VOLUME II—NO. 31.

## THE PHENIX, THE GLEANER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.  
BY JULIAN A. SELBY.  
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.

### TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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S. P. Kinard, Newberry.  
Samuel Drouthitt, Greenville C. H.  
Wm. Moore, Abbeville C. H.  
Julius Poppe, Anderson C. H.

Extremists, North and South.  
The following we take from the New Orleans Times. It is a piece of very vigorous writing, as well as a very sensible article:

We are all poor, erring, warring creatures, led astray by passion and prejudice, and seldom certain as to our promises or our conclusions. Some of us preach what we do not practice, and others, knowing the right, persistently pursue the wrong. Interest wars and tramples principle into its own likeness, and prejudice, with distorted vision, converts light into darkness, and adds features of monstrosity to the fairest forms. Even the best of us have our failings, our prejudices and our errors of judgment; we see as through a glass darkly, and mistake our own blind passions for inspiration. If in honest self-communings we look into our own hearts, we find enough to censure and condemn. All around us are the evidences of our failings, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

Extending our view from individuals to communities, we find that the general partakes of the qualities of the particular, and that neither South nor North, East nor West, can claim immunity from the failings common to our nature. We of the South have had our wild Hotspur extremists, who, giving the reins of judgment to their passions, found "an excellent plot" in secession, and if any one hinted of doubt or danger in the premises, he was called "a shallow, cowardly hind," and a "lack-brain." The peculiar institution was declared in danger, and a revolution was necessary to save it. And so the revolution was precipitated, and the institution was saved with a vengeance! Had the battle been fought in Congress, where a Democratic majority was fully organized in opposition to the policy and platform of the Abolition party, slavery, either for good or ill, would still have been in existence throughout the South, and it would have been impossible to effect its removal without the consent of the Southern States themselves. But constitutional guarantees were unwisely exchanged for those of the sword and bayonet, and they, in the day of trial, proved to be but a broken reed.

Not only was slavery swept away in an unnecessary and unwise attempt to preserve it, but the savings of more than half a century of prosperity were also at the same time destroyed. Civil war among a people such as ours is no child's play. Count up, if you can, the immense amount of property given to the flames and floods during our lustrum of civil strife, and ask what we have secured by way of offset. Destruction is easy, compared with the cost and trouble of building up, and when once it becomes privileged—when vengeance seizes the incendiary torch—no bounds can be set to its ravages, no compassion can be expected of its agents.

Even now, though the sad consequences of our struggle are plainly apparent, we have still our tribe of sectional extremists, who learn nothing and forget nothing, and exhibit their waspish bitterness, as if it were an act of high patriotism to make fools of themselves, and prejudice the interests of their friends and relatives. We have among us, indeed, types of both the Northern and Southern extremists—men of a simple idea, who get astride of a hobby and ride it as witches do a broom-stick, or maniacs a phantom. When a man ties himself down to extreme opinions, it is safe to conclude that he is either an honest monomaniac or a pretentious hypocrite; as to the effect of his conduct on society, it matters very little which.

In the North, some of the extremists of extreme men are to be found in Congress. Let us take for example the scholarly Sumner and

Boanerges Stevens. The keen blade of the first, like the lance of the savage, is always pointed and always poisoned. His head is turned by the memory of a wrong, and no coal, "hissing hot from hell," ever burned with a more deadly gleam or intense vitality than does his classic ire. Pretending to Christianity, he finds a "higher law" than that of the Meek and Lowly One, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again, and who said to his followers "Love your enemies!" There is a wicked, vengeful "method in his madness," which shows itself like a skeleton frame beneath the thin cloak of Pharisaical religion and philanthropy which he wears for show. He would become all things unto all men, that he might humiliate the South.

His compeer and kindred spirit, the Boanerges aforesaid, is a rougher, sterner spirit, who mocks at his own grey hairs, and forgets the humiliation and charity which they should suggest. He is a forger of thunderbolts, and if money could be made by the operation, he would take a contract to furnish the infernal realms with fuel. Shylock never mourned his lost ducats and jewels as he mourned his losses by a Confederate raid, and never craved the forfeit pound of flesh as he craves the confiscation of Southern property and the wholesale hanging of Southern citizens. Such men are morally and politically mad. Insane asylums should receive them.

All this bitterness of spirit is alike wicked and impolitic. In one section it "wings into the raw" and in another acts as an annoying irritant to the body politic. If the whole country is to remain one and indivisible, we might as well settle ourselves down at once into harmony and good fellowship, and endeavor to bring about "a more perfect Union." A house divided against itself cannot stand. The House of the American Union is too sacred to be imperilled by extremists, no matter in what guise they may present themselves. That it "shall be preserved," gleams out in characters of living light over the whole face of the sky. "The stars have said it," and the oracular and prophetic spirits of the fathers of the republic confirm the shining sibyls.

In this connection, we may state that the deluge of extreme communications which are forced on our attention has become exceedingly annoying. The Times is independent, but it is consistent in its independence, and conservative in its tendency. While striving to do all that it can towards the restoration of harmony and good fellowship, it cannot consent to be made the mouth-piece of extremists who are anxious rather to sow the seeds of bitterness than to bring about an era of peace and union.

The New Orleans Times says: "It has been suggested by a correspondent that the reason turkeys and other poultry are so high at present, is because the General Conference is in session here, and likely to be for several weeks yet. Town Talk don't believe a word of it. He has known poultry equally high when there was not a conference within a hundred miles of the market."

The Mobile papers report the arrival of a great curiosity at that city, a vessel made entirely of cork, which is lying at one of the wharves. That she will never sink may be true enough, but the other claim of the Mobilians, that she will last forever, is a little venturesome.

Parliament has voted a monument to Lord Palmerston. So they did to the Duke of Wellington, thirteen years ago, and not one stone of it is laid yet; while the lions for Nelson's monument have been in the hands of Sir Edwin Landseer for something like a quarter of a century.

A railway company in France was lately compelled to pay \$2,000 damage to a passenger for detention, the train being so behind its time as to cause him to miss a connection which it was necessary he should make in order to complete a business transaction.

There is official evidence that the Emperor Napoleon is withdrawing his troops, and that Maximilian is substituting Austrian and Belgian recruits.

The Legislature of Georgia has appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of supplying with artificial limbs those who lost them in the late war.

The largest ox in the United States is said to belong to a farmer at Williamsville, Illinois. The monster weighs nearly 4,000 pounds.

Work on the plantations in Texas is going on finely, and the crops promise to be very large.

Mayor Monroe and Alderman Nixon, of New Orleans, have gone to Washington for pardon.

### TREASURER'S OFFICE,

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD CO.,  
Doko, S. C., April 18, 1866.  
THE Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company invites the holders of its Bonds and Coupons, past due as well as those maturing up to July 1, 1867, to fund the same in bonds maturing six to fourteen years hence.

The Company expects to be able to meet all Coupons and Bonds maturing after July, 1867.  
It will be at Columbia on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 30 and May 1 and 2, for the purpose of arranging as above with the holders of these securities.  
C. BOURNIGHT, Treasurer.

April 18  
Greenville and Columbia Railroad.  
GENTL SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE,  
COLUMBIA, April 18, 1866.

ON and after FRIDAY next, 19th inst., the Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) until further notice, as follows:  
Leave Columbia at 7.00 a. m.  
" Alston at 11.00 " "  
" Newberry at 12.50 p. m.  
Arrive at Abbeville at 6.00 " "  
" at Anderson at 8.10 " "  
" at Greenville at 9.00 " "  
Leave Greenville at 4.30 a. m.  
" Anderson at 5.30 " "  
" Abbeville at 7.45 " "  
" Newberry at 1.10 p. m.  
Arrive at Alston at 2.55 " "  
" at Columbia at 7.00 " "

A liberal reduction has been made on through fare, the distance by railroad having been increased, and the stages being under the control of the Company. 60 pounds baggage only allowed on a whole fare—all over to be charged extra.

J. B. LASSALLE,  
April 19 General Superintendent.  
Country papers advertising for the Company will please copy.

### Notice to Shippers.

THE Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company is now prepared to transport FREIGHTS between Columbia and Charlotte, and all depots on their line of road.

Freights consigned to their agents at either place will be forwarded promptly, at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred pounds, including all charges for the entire distance. Down freights must be pre-paid.  
Through rate from Columbia to Wigginsboro, 75 cents per hundred pounds, and to Chester, \$1.15 per hundred pounds. Be sure and make through freights "Care Railroad Agent."  
April 13 12 JAS. ANDERSON, Sup't.

Schedule over South Carolina R. R.  
GENERAL SUPTS OFFICE,  
CHARLOTTE, April 5, 1866.

ON and after 8th APRIL, 1866, the Passenger Trains will leave and arrive as follows, viz:  
Leave Charleston at 7 a. m.  
Arrive in Augusta at 6 p. m.  
Arrive in Columbia at 5.20 p. m.  
Leave Augusta at 6 a. m.  
Leave Columbia at 6.45 a. m.  
Arrive in Charleston at 5 p. m.  
HENRY T. PEARE,  
April 6 General Superintendent.

Office S. & U. Railroad Company,  
UNIONVILLE, March 26, 1866.

MESSRS MONTGOMERY & SHIVERS have made arrangements with the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company to transport freights between Columbia, S. C., and Shelton's, the present terminus of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. Their charges will be one dollar per hundred pounds. I would recommend them as safe and reliable carriers.

Freights can be consigned to them at the depots in Columbia and at Shelton's, S. & U. R. R.  
THOS. B. JETER,  
March 30 President S. & U. R. R.  
The Charleston Daily News publish one week; Spartanburg Express and Carolina Spartan publish three times.

THROUGH ROUTE NORTH,  
VIA CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO, N. C., AND DANVILLE AND RICHMOND, VA.



STAGES leave Columbia, S. C., daily, connecting with Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad:  
Arrive at Charlotte, N. C. 2.30 p. m.  
Leave Charlotte, " 3.00 p. m.  
Arrive at Greensboro, N. C. 10.00 p. m.  
Leave Greensboro, " 10.20 p. m.  
Arrive at Richmond, Va. 3.15 p. m.  
The following day, connecting with evening trains for Washington and all the Northern cities.

Close connections made, and no delay on this route. Nearest and best route North, this route. J. FITZ JAMES, Agent.  
Jan 23 3mo R. D. & P. Railroads.

Gen. Sup'ts Office, C. & S. C. R. R.,  
COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 4, 1866.

THIS Road is now completed to Doko, and Passenger and Freight Trains running as below:  
Leave Charlotte (on arrival of the North Carolina train) at 10.00 p. m.  
Arrive at Doko at 6.30 " "  
Leave Doko at 5.00 a. m.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 2.50 p. m.  
April 5 JAS. ANDERSON, Sup't.

Manufacturers' Supplies!

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

118 Market Street, Philadelphia,  
DEALERS in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES of every description for Cotton and Woolen Manufactories. Also, Oak-tanned LEATHER BELTING, CARD CLOTHING, Cotton and Woolen YARNS, Waxes, Starch, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. Advertisements made on consignments of Cotton and Woolen Yarns. Orders solicited, which shall receive prompt attention.  
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER,  
March 7 3mo

## J. SULZBACHER & CO.,

ASSEMBLY STREET,

Between Plain and Washington,

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR

# Spring

AND

# Summer

# STOCK!!

ARE SELLING THEM AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

CALIGOS 12 1-2 CENTS!

AND

Other Goods in Proportion.

DRY GOODS,

MANTILLAS,

BASQUES,

TRIMMINGS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.

J. SULZBACHER

M. FOOT.

Fine assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, SILVER THIMBLES, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry R.E. PAIRED. Plain Gold WEDDING RINGS made to order.  
ISAAC SULZBACHER,  
Watchmaker.  
April 8

## FAMILY GROCERY!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FINE

## FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

## PROVISIONS!

ALWAYS ON HAND.



I. M. O. K. Wahoo and Calisaya HIT-TERS.  
1,000 lbs. of the celebrated

## DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

Milk Biscuit, Sweet Wine Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Arrow-root, Oyster, Brazil Nuts, Filberts.  
Egg Biscuit, Soda, Boston Crackers, Fancy, Cinnamon Nuts, Almonds, English Walnuts.  
For sale by

## CALNAN & KREUDER,

RICHARDSON STREET,  
Between Lady and Washington sts.  
April 1

## The American

## HAY AND COTTON PRESS COMPLY

IS prepared to COMPRESS COTTON for Transportation or Storage, at \$1.25 per bale. By this system of compressing, there is a saving to the shipper of a per centage in freight, and preventing loss by wear and tear. Orders taken at Press, adjoining South Carolina Railroad Depot, Columbia, by A. S. TRUMBO, Of firm Webb, Ayer & Trumbo, Factors.

Presses in Charleston, East end of Hasel street, by G. W. HATSTAT, Agent.  
March 31

## JOHN H. HEISE,

## CANDY MANUFACTURER,

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTION-ARY, Fancy Goods, Toys, Fruits, &c. Variety too numerous to mention. Corner of Plain and Marion streets, East of the Baptist Church.  
March 24 1mo

## STEAMBOAT LINE

FROM

## Columbia to Charleston.

THE NEW and LIGHT DRAFT STEAM-TERS "GEORGE" and "COLUMBIA" are now prepared to make engagements to take Freight from Granby Landing to Charleston. Passages or insurance made, if desired, to Charleston or New York.  
Apply to  
L. SOLOMON,  
Or  
THOS. L. CRAWFORD,  
March 15 2mo Agents.

## Blacksmiths' Tools.

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock.  
BELLOWS, TANKS, VICES, SCREW PLATES, Buttresses, Pincers, Tongs, Ropes, Files, Farriers' Knives and Hammers, &c. In store and for sale low for cash by  
DIAL & POPE.

## CORN AND EASTERN HAY.

THE undersigned has on hand and for sale low:  
200 bales prime EASTERN HAY.  
800 bushels White and Yellow CORN.  
Near Greenville and Charleston Depots.  
March 30 1mo J. D. BATEMAN.

Engine, etc., for Sale.

A FIVE-HORSE ENGINE, in running order, with pulleys, etc., for sale low. Apply at this office. Dec 21

## Old Newspapers for Sale.

By the hundred or thousand, at  
March 2 PHENIX OFFICE.

## INGERSOLL'S PORTABLE HAND-POWER

## Cotton, Wool and Fodder Press.

THIS PRESS will put 500 pounds of Cotton or 800 pounds of Wool in the following space: 60x27x50 inches, and with three good hands will turn out a bale every fifteen minutes.

The above can be seen at American Hay and Cotton Press, Columbia, where orders will be received to duplicate the same by  
A. S. TRUMBO, AGENT.

## BAGGING, ROPE

## and TWINE for sale

## CHEAP.

March 31

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